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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL IN ANGOLA, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

LD181058 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Luanda 16 Mar (TANJUG)--Vojislav Srzentic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, arrived today on a 3-day official visit to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. Srzentic was met by the highest-ranking party and state officials of the African Island Country.

On the way to Sao Tome and Principe, Srzentic had a meeting in Luanda with Ambrosio Lukoki, member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Angolan MPLA-Labor Party. During a friendly conversation views were exchanged on the activities of the two parties and on the development of Yugoslavia and Angola, as well as on the international situation, in which connection particular stress was placed on the significance of the activity of the nonaligned movement. African problems, including the situation in Southern Africa and Namibia, were also discussed. Satisfaction was expressed over the favorable development of multi-faceted party and state cooperation between Yugoslavia and Angola.

Alfonso V. Dunen Mbinda, secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and Dimitrije Babic, Yugoslavia's ambassador to Angola, also took part in the talks.

CSO: 2800

REPORT ON FRENCH-AFRICAN DIALECTS PUBLISHED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN 10 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] Compiled by a team of European and African linguists under the guidance of the AUPELF [Association of Universities Partially and Entirely of the French Language], the first volume of the "Inventory of Dialectic Characteristics of the French Language in Africa"** has just been published.

This scientific publication addresses an audience of specialists, linguistic lexicologists, and African linguists particularly interested by the intermingling of languages.

These are the first results of a vast survey conducted by French-African institutes of applied linguistics upon the "differences" of spoken and written French in nine African countries (Benin, Central Africa, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Chad, Togo, Zaire). These linguistics centers convened during the AUPELF conferences in 1974 at Abidjan, in 1975 at Loma, in 1976 at Kinshasa, and finally at Dakar in 1979.

An Essentially Descriptive Perspective

This publication illustrates in an essentially descriptive, synchronic, and non-normative perspective, instances of the French language's creativity in its African environment. It also allows better understanding of the French language's capacity for adaptation to African realities, while circumventing neology and situating language levels.

Such an undertaking, far from competing with parallel research conducted on the African languages, allows the better understanding of the French language's role in a--even transitory--bilingual or multilingual situation.

A 12-Year Study

The study done on the French language of the Ivory Coast, the first of its kind, was undertaken in the Abidjan Institute of Applied Linguistics by Mr Laurent Duponchel. In 1972 he published his final thesis entitled "Contribution to the Lexical Study of the French Language in the Ivory Coast. Problems in Neology and the Teaching of Vocabulary."

**Published under the sponsorship of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation, 19 rue de Messine, Paris VIII.

Conjointly with this idea, the author conducted a descriptive survey on dialectic characteristics, a survey which was supposed to lead to the first important publication: "The Dictionary of the French Language in the Ivory Coast," a publication which is the result of 12 years of research.

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CSO: 4400

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

DJIBOUTI-ETHIOPIAN RAIL TALKS REPORTED

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI 26 Feb 81 p 3

[Article: "The Railroad on the Agenda"]

[Text] The Ethiopian Minister of Justice, Mr Guetatcheau, arrived in the capital last Sunday heading an important delegation to discuss with Djibouti authorities the continuing railroad issue between the two countries. The first meeting between the two parties took place last Monday at the government center. At the center of the discussions: the dialog between Djibouti and Addis-Ababa on the new treaty in regard to the railroad. Finally, the two parties took a sympathetic interest in the remaining questions concerning the two countries. Mr Aden Robleh Awaleh, the Minister of Commerce, Transportation, and Tourism, presided over this reunion.

During this working meeting, Mr Aden Robleh Awaleh made a brief speech: "The Djibouti government and people are very concerned by everything which affects the railroad uniting our two countries; it is an instrument which serves the interest of both our countries; it is the umbilical cord which unites them. In effect, the other means of communication are of very little concern to our fellow citizens whereas the railroad allows the mass transit of people: this is why it is a major instrument of communication and development for both our peoples. Several months ago we began to examine the new treaty and we have already completed most of it. We hope that the current meeting will finish its work in a satisfactory manner so that our President can sign the final document at the time of his next trip to Addis-Ababa. The ministers, technicians, and everyone else will be able to work everything out so that this treaty is signed by our heads of state."

From his side, the Ethiopian minister, Mr Guetatcheau, responded in this fashion: "You have characterized the railroad as an umbilical cord between our peoples. I think we can say that it concerns identical peoples. Our people know and appreciate each other. We have the possibility to reinforce cooperation and in my opinion we do not have any other choice. Our previous discussions have been based upon a good neighbor's policy and express a cooperation conducted with frankness. We have not hidden anything from each other. What we want is more intensive cooperation. The railroad discussions that we have had allowed finding solutions to fundamental problems. Only technical problems remain and I believe that their solution will be found also. We are sure that we will achieve definitive results during our stay in Djibouti."

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AMBASSADOR REITERATES SUPPORT FOR LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 5 Feb 81 p 6

[Interview with Mawete Joao Baptista by Virgilio Calvo in Havana; date not given]

[Excerpts] Recently appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Angola in Cuba, Mawete Joao Baptista, a young Angolan diplomat, was interviewed by Virgilio Calvo, editor of GRANMA, on the growing role of the MPLA-Labor Party as the legitimate vanguard of its people and the constant aggressions by South Africa.

[Question] In your opinion, what is the principal reason for the South African aggressions against the People's Republic of Angola?

[Answer] Our political option, our desire to develop in the country a scientific, Marxist-Leninist socialism seriously hurts the interests of capitalism. As a result, they are attempting to destabilize us by economic pressure and armed aggression, but they have been totally unsuccessful. We are a country which is independent and conscious of its responsibilities toward Africa and the entire world; therefore, our people's answer to these aggressions has been to increase our support for the liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa, because we are convinced that no military power can defeat the will of a people and its decision to be free and independent. Our assistance to the patriots of the SWAPO and the ANC is used by the racist South Africans in an attempt to disguise their criminal actions as a "reaction" to our support of such revolutionary organizations. We have the right and the obligation to provide such support.

[Question] What were the results of the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party?

[Answer] Following the sudden death of our beloved President Agostinho Neto, it became necessary to improve our level of organization because the enemy thought, at the time, that we would be easily divided. Once again, however, they made a serious mistake. Adhering to the directives left by Neto, we constituted the People's Assembly, our directing organ which makes possible the direct participation of the people in the process of government decisionmaking. Following this step, a readjustment of the MPLA-Labor Party was necessary, and that is why we

called our First Extraordinary Congress, where President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was confirmed in his position, where the need to reinforce the party ranks with workers and peasants was stated, where the country's economic future was defined and where national unity was strengthened. This congress was proof of the defeat suffered by the imperialists in their attempts to divide us; it also reaffirmed our support to the Namibian patriots and our friendship ties with the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union and Cuba. It defined the economic foundations for the 5-year 1981-1985 period and proclaimed this year as the year of discipline and control, at the same time that it increased the struggle against petty bourgeois tendencies and the weakening of the Party. We know full well that this is worrying the enemy. We are aware of the high cost of war, but we demand our sovereignty and independence and shall make everyone respect them.

CSO: 4410

BRIEFS

WORKERS REFUSE TRANSFERS--The Huila Provincial Commission met on Wednesday and Thursday in Lubango for their first session this year, to analyze the activities of the municipal commissions, provincial delegacies of the various ministries and secretariats of state during 1980. The meeting's final conclusions call attention to the issue of worker transfers, specifically teacher transfers, to the municipios. The provincial delegacies are advised to take stern measures against those who refuse to comply with decisions of this kind. Noting certain anomalies in the production units, the participants decided to recommend creation of a commission composed of members of the finance and agriculture delegacies to supervise operations in these units. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Jan 81 p 2] 6362

U.S. OIL DELEGATION--A delegation from the American company Citizens Energy Corporation--Nonprofit Oil, led by its president Joseph Patrick Kennedy, left Luanda for the United States Thursday, following a 3-day working visit to our country. On his departure, Kennedy said his company wants to invest in Angola and provide technical assistance in various areas, namely, petroleum, agriculture and education. Citizens Energy Corporation-Nonprofit Oil is a philanthropic concern. During its visit to Angola, the American delegation met with Angola's oil and finance ministers, respectively, Jose Morais (Monte) and Ismael Martins. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jan 81 p 3] 6362

COOPERATION WITH GDR--Luanda, 9 Mar--A joint activities program, as well as the purchase of Angolan coffee by the German Democratic Republic aimed at the harmonious development of the two countries' economies figure among the agreements signed in Luanda on Saturday at the end of the fourth session of the mixed Angola-GDR economic commission. The agreements, which were signed by Angolan Minister of Transportation and Communications Faustino Muteka and Wolfgang Rauchfug, vice president of the council of ministers of the GDR, are also related to the work to be performed in Angola by the Free German Youth brigades. At the end of the session, the chairmen of both commissions disclosed the objectives pursued and stated their belief that the fundamental conditions to increase economic relations between the two countries during the period 1981-1985 have been established. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Mar 81 p 8]

OIL REFINERY CONSTRUCTION ALMOST COMPLETED

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 14 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Ibrahim Karche]

[Text] To deal with the energy crisis, our country, which seeks to end our foreign dependency, has undertaken to search for and process oil within our own boundaries. In line with this aim, the SONARA [National Refinery Company] signed, on 16 September 1978, a turn-key contract with the French Procofrance Company to build a refinery at Pointe Limboh, near Victoria, in the Sud-Ouest province.

Now, 2 and 1/2 years later, construction on this refinery is almost complete. The head of state, visiting the Sud-Ouest province, took cognisance of this yesterday. The Cameroon Air Force plane, with President Ahidjo aboard, landed at the Tiko airport yesterday at 1000 hours. As he descended from the plane, President Ahidjo was greeted by the Sud-Ouest province's governor, Chief Poni Yakum-Taw; Pako's prefect, Mr Watson Ntuba; the president of the Pako section of the UNC [Cameroonian National Union], Dr Endeley; and the mayor of Tiko, Mr Haddison.

After being introduced to these officials, the president of the Republic had to board the presidential helicopter almost immediately to resume his trip to Buea, amid a resounding ovation from the members of the UNC, the OPUNC [Women's Organization of the Cameroonian National Union], schoolchildren and a large crowd of spectators. At the same time exactly, his entourage had to get under way to Cape Limbo, through the city of Victoria, which was on holiday.

Upon his arrival at the SONARA, the head of state was greeted by its general manager, who accompanied him throughout his tour of the refinery. The latter has a capacity of 1.5 million tons a year, expandable to 2 million tons. The SONARA is of major importance to the economy of our country. Actually, it will bring about the industrial and economic development of the Sud-Ouest region; other industries are expected to follow the SONARA, such as fertilizers, asphalt, plastics and various chemical products.

After visiting the SONARA the head of state returned to Buea, from where he will depart today for Yaounde.

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CIO: 4400

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

EEC AID--Praia, 13 March (AFP)--According to an agreement signed in Praia on Friday, the EEC has accorded 4 million European units of account to Cape Verde for the improvement of electric energy supply to the city of Praia. In the framework of Lome Convention II, 8.5 to 17 million units of account have been earmarked for development projects in Cape Verde. Also, the European Investment Bank will accord grants to Cape Verde for the construction of its naval workshop project in San Vicente harbor. [Text] [AB140710 Paris AFP in French 1335 GMT 13 Mar 81 AB]

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ROUNDTABLE CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Editorial Comment

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 26 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Future Is Now: The Round Table Has Defined the Priorities For Our Country's Development"]

(Text) "To lay the foundation for cooperation between our country and that of friendly nations here present." "To start the process of a harmonious development." These two excerpts from a speech made by Mohammed Moussa Ali, director of planning, at the opening of the Round Table conference organized by this branch of the government with the help of the United Nations Development Program (PNUD), are a good indication of the importance of this event for the future of the Republic of Djibouti.

Though this meeting for a dialogue between Djibouti officials and representatives of friendly nations and international organizations began with speeches, especially the welcoming speech by the president of the republic, it would be a mistake to assume that for 4 days there was just another conference in Djibouti. In fact, right after the opening speeches (pages 4 and 5) given before the highest state officials and heads of diplomatic missions, Djibouti officials and their guests immediately went to the heart of the matter, under the chairmanship of Aden Robleh Awaleh, minister of Commerce, Transport and Tourism. They began to dissect the problems in earnest, and that was already the beginning of a decisive step towards our country's development. During these 4 days of the Round Table conference, the future of the Republic of Djibouti was very much at the fore of the discussions.

Before presenting in our next issue a synthesis of the documents to be completed by Thursday night, we invite you to acquaint yourselves with the objectives the organizers have set for themselves by reading these opening speeches.

Speech By Planning Director

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 26 Feb 81 p 4

[Article: "Planning Director: 'The Second Link In The Chain Of Our National Economy'"]

[Text] Having thanked "the distinguished representatives and delegates for the interest they show in our young republic," "the many officials of the Djibouti administration who gladly contributed to the decided success of the Round Table, and the PNUD 'which has spent so much time to help us succeed and carry through these preparations,'" Mohammed Noussa Ali mentioned "the main problems of economic and social development that concern us all as leaders of countries, and which concern almost 450,000 people living in our land, of whom at least 350,000 are nationals," expressing the hope "that the international organizations and agencies present will continue to help us with the work needed to be done."

An Economy to be Balanced

"In fact, as everyone knows, an economy that depends on foreign trade cannot remain indifferent to its own stability in a region lacking in natural resources, manpower, and financial means, and especially having to deal with the growing lag we have been experiencing over many years. In spite of natural and structural shortcomings, after independence the leadership wanted to embark on a project of harmonious and concerted development."

We have rationalized the actions of the administration in order to redefine the first link in the chain of our nation's economic development by setting up appropriate institutions that would carry to a successful conclusion matters of concern to the country, a difficult task especially at a time of international upheavals.

For The First Time

And I can tell you that it is under these circumstances that for the first time since the birth of the republic we have been able to set up an investment program on the order of 32 billion FD [Djibouti Francs] and a national inventory for future plans (about 86 projects that include all sectors of the economy).

In this we have been greatly helped by many friendly nations, either with manpower or with materials, so that we could benefit from their social and material innovations. Of course, after that, we needed much more information on problems, experiences, and inventions that were similar in other countries.

A More Concerted Economic Policy

This enabled us to establish an economic policy that is better coordinated between your agencies and our special services, with a view towards coordinating better our future action on plans in all aspects of our development, in both economic and social areas. In spite of our liberal economic regulations, the authorities are, of course, usually the principal investor. During our first 3-year plan we hope to give as many opportunities as possible for private investment, in accordance with policies agreed upon with representatives from the private sector.

This is certainly a delicate matter, but we have decided to go ahead and start on the second link in the chain of our development.

It is evident that at the time of the Round Table meeting, we collected all previous studies and statistics. Some statistics had omissions or errors, others were underestimated by the enterprises....We tried to homogenize them and use them by giving them statistical validity, so as to present as complete a file as possible.

Two Significant Characteristics

You will note in these sector-based analyses, which we will present in detail, that the economy of the Republic of Djibouti is distinguished by: its lack of natural resources, and the existence of a very important third sector.

You will also note that in the first 3 years since we set up our development program we have reorganized our administration and we set up several public concerns, giving them as independent a management as possible so that they may carry out the tasks entrusted to them.

The initial foreign aid played an important part in implementing our programs.

From Service To Production Economy

However, if all this has enabled us to take the first steps towards coordinated development, special authorities have kept an eye on a fundamental issue, namely on balancing the budget and on planning for it. It is thus that we have insured optimum distribution of the state's fixed assets in different sectors, and that in turn gives an impetus, in particular to public enterprises on which the state can act directly. Our sector-based course of action plans to deal with: running government services; satisfying general needs of families, such as in education, health, etc., and the present action by the state to organize and develop production. In short, it plans to transform our service-oriented economy into a production economy, and thus reduce the copious loss of our foreign currency, a serious problem at present.

Evidently, after all these attempted lines of action, we are on the verge of setting up a 3-year plan, and this in turn will help us move through the second link in the chain of our national development.

The plans presented to you are the important ones. Economic and technical studies will be forwarded to you upon request, and we hope that your cooperation will be a real one so that the economic and social development plan will be as coherent as possible.

Of course, after your suggestions at future meetings with the authors of these plans, we will consider your proposals and coordinate the plans involved when necessary.

Thank you again and please do not hesitate to state all suggestions you consider necessary for each of the plans.

Speech By PNUD Representative

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 26 Feb 81 p 5

[Editorial: "Mr Harbi, Permanent Representative Of The PNUD: 'To Observe Reality And to Define Priorities'"]

[Text] "It was a great privilege for me and my colleagues from the PNUD to collaborate with the government of Djibouti in preparing for the Round Table conference. It is truly a unique privilege to be able to contribute to the first sector-based analysis of the Djibouti economy since the independence of the country (27 June 1977) and the opening of the PNUD office (in January 1980)."

Following this beginning on serious matters, the permanent representative of the PNUD in Djibouti spoke right away in a simpler vein, to be less formal, not because he takes the subject lightly but in order to impress upon the delegates the need for an in-depth approach to problems that are basically human ones.

Without beating around the bush, Mr Harbi points to the path to be taken: "To define the needs in a logical and organized fashion, and to define the priorities" imposed by budgetary limitations "rather than just enumerating all the needs." And he gave examples of what should be given priority: training managers, a matter that needs a clear definition, keeping in mind another priority mentioned by the government: that of creating jobs. This implies other issues: should factories be built right away, with foreign managers brought in at a high price? Or should one wait for Djibouti managers to be trained? Secondary questions: what kind of training should be offered, and what is the best training given locally? And finally (Mr Harbi, decidedly not afraid to ask serious questions): are the managers already trained employed in jobs commensurate with their talents? ("I have been visited in my office by qualified managers looking for work. Is this possible?") A second example: Urban and rural development: without hesitating to call the development of the town of Djibouti "dreadful," the PNUD representative asked the delegates to turn their attention to the development of rural areas and to the structuring of urban areas, keeping in mind the obvious future needs of the country, meaning the change from an essentially service-oriented economy to one productive in agriculture, industry, and the craft industry. "The strengthening and modernization of infrastructure must come first in all future development," states Mr Harbi, who mentioned in his conclusion that "The organization of the United Nations is at the disposal of the Republic of Djibouti, a member state, and its agencies are able to respond to needs in all possible areas."

It was a way of reminding the delegates from various countries and organizations participating at the Round Table conference on the future of Djibouti, that if they truly wish to help our young nation, the United Nations can always give generous initial aid in technical fields and with manpower for projects decided on. Moreover, it is useful information for a future "conference of donors."

Countries participating at the Round Table conference:

Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, France, Iraq, Libya, Oman, The Federal Republic of Germany.

Participating agencies:

IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), BID (Islamic Development Bank), ILO (International Labor Office), EEC, CUNCED (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), ECA (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa), CEOA, DNUCTD (expansion unknown), FADES (Arab Economic and Social Development Fund), FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), Abu Dhabi Funds, Kuwait Funds, Saudi Funds, UNHCR (UN High Commissioner for Refugees), The Arab League, ONIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization), WHO (World Health Organization), PNUD, UNICEF.

**9465
CSO: 4400**

BRIEFS

COPWE OFFICIAL ON 'PRAVDA' TIES--An official of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] says that every effort is being made to further strengthen existing relations between SERTO ADER, organ of the COPWE Central Committee, and PRAVDA, the organ of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Comrade Shimale Mazengia, COPWE Central Committee member and editor-in-chief of SERTO ADER, said on arrival in Addis Ababa after attending the 26th CPSU congress that he had held wide-ranging discussions with the PRAVDA editor and other comrades of the editorial board of the paper. He expressed conviction that the editorial board of SERTO ADER will (?derive) substantial lessons from PRAVDA's experience. [Text] [LD192248 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 19 Mar 81 EA]

ERITREAN FRONTS' PROSPECTIVE UNITY--Abu Dhabi, 22 Mar (KUNA)--The leader of one of the three secessionist fronts fighting for independence of Ethiopia said here Sunday that representatives of the three fronts are currently meeting in Tunis under the umbrella of the Arab League to seek merger, the United Arab Emirates News Agency said. The leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front Revolutionary Council (ELF-RC) Osman Salhi Sabi, said his front and Popular Eritrean Liberation Front, Popular Liberation Forces (ELP-PLF) and the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front (EPLF) "are meeting to seek a political decision on the unity of the three fronts." Sabi, who did not say when the talks opened in Tunis or give further details, gave this statement following a meeting he held with the U.A.E. Deputy Premier Sheikh Hamad ibn Muhammad. [Text] [LD221628 Kuwait KUNA in English 1120 GMT 22 Mar 81]

ERITREAN YOUTH ALLEGEDLY KIDNAPPED--The southern zone--frustrated by their failure to trick our youths into serving with the Dergue Army, and faced with stiff opposition from our broad masses, the fascist Dergue has resorted to kidnapping our youths and farmers at gunpoint. On 17 March, for example, fascist Dergue soldiers kidnapped 86 peasants from Meshalwedekele and Ambesetogeleba districts into the southern zone and took them to a place where other people from various parts of our country have been dumped. Meanwhile, officials of the Ethiopian colonialist regime ordered the people living around Senafe to arm 20 percent of the members of the urban dwellers associations. This order was rejected by the citizens for the second time. The people of Senafe and the surrounding areas strongly rejected it, as they did on the first occasion. [Text] [LD191404 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 19 Mar 81 EA]

KONAN BEDIE ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY ON BUDGET

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 5 Mar 81 pp 6-7

[Text of speech by National Assembly President Henri Konan Bedie closing assembly session]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen of the National Assembly:

The finance act establishes the government's future funds and expenditures for 1 year, thus it is a major event of national life.

In the broadest sense, the government's budget has for several years represented approximately 40 percent of the value of all goods produced and all services rendered within the national community. Under these circumstances, it is easy to understand the importance of the reciprocal effects of economic activity and public finances.

One of the features of our national economy is its broad orientation to foreign markets. Thus it is important to examine the 1981 appropriations bill and to keep in mind the international financial and economic context, particularly that prevailing in the major industrialized countries which are our principal trade partners within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The new oil price increases decided in December by OPEC member countries will add to the problems of consumer countries and overall, the gross national product's growth in 1981 will probably amount to only 1 percent for the entire OECD zone, as in 1980.

It is only in 1982, barring new oil price increases in real terms between now and then, that the economies of Western countries could regain a more vigorous rate of expansion.

This difficult situation has a particularly strong effect on the economies of developing countries which, like the Ivory Coast, have chosen to develop by becoming part of the system of international economic relations, based on the requirement of the interdependence of peoples.

If the specific effects of the deterioration of our trade conditions are added to the general effects of the recession, world inflation and the international monetary

disorder on the economies of developing countries, we get an idea of the whole range of problems currently facing our country: decline of economic activities, increased unemployment, shrinking local and national revenues, decline of household incomes, etc.

In particular, the Ivory Coast's trade situation has declined 30 percent between 1977 and 1980 and it is estimated that the decline could continue in 1981 and even increase another 9 percent.

Given the drop in coffee and cacao prices since 1977, the export revenues for these two crops in 1981 will be more than Fr 350 billion less than what they would have been if prices for these two crops had remained at the 1977 level.

The First Link

The Ivory Coast has made great efforts in recent years to improve the quality of its basic commodities, to increase their production and to improve the supply on foreign markets. It must be noted that it has not been paid as it should have been by the international community and our working classes should be made aware of this situation.

Our present very unfavorable economic situation clearly dictates the direction of the economic and financial policy which should be implemented to meet this challenge. As a priority, it is actually very important to prevent the country's economic deterioration and to overcome the structural limitations obstructing economic expansion, and especially to accept the sacrifices proposed for stabilizing the situation, which will necessarily lead to the Ivory Coast's economic recovery.

The government has committed itself to such a stabilization program and the 1981 appropriations bill, which is on the agenda of this special session, represents only the first link in the chain. We must bear in mind that financial recovery will require sustained efforts for several years, efforts which will be productive if, by observing our watchword--discipline--all we Ivorians close ranks around the government and the chief of state.

The main aspects of this stabilization program have been listed by the budget documents before you: gradual reduction of the public finances deficit and of all claims on the state; graduate reduction of the foreign current account deficit; stabilization of the foreign debt servicing in order to return to a ratio in accordance with the standards set by the IMF (International Monetary Fund) and the World Bank.

This adjustment will lead, in particular, to a gradual restoration of public savings, due to the increase in public revenues through improved stabilization of taxes and the collection system and of strict control of public and parapublic spending. As stabilization of public corporations is essential to the achievement of all these priority goals, the parliament will totally support the government's efforts.

The credit policy will have to stem inflation so as to strengthen the competitiveness of our industry, to facilitate the mobilization of private savings and to slow the growth of imports and thus reduce the balance of payments deficit.

In this regard, however, we will have to see that the private sector has the credits it needs to effectively contribute to economic growth during a period when wisdom

requires reducing the driving role of public finances in the financing of development.

Overall, the government program should mean a gradual increase in the rate of growth, which could reach 6 percent by 1983, and consequently the gradual reduction of unemployment. It is certainly this prospect which National Assembly members must keep in mind in the course of their constant contact with the people.

As for the government's proposed budget policy for 1981, it provides for a General Operating Budget with balanced income and expenditures of Fr 376 billion, or an increase of 11.1 percent over the previous budget, and a Special Investment and Procurement Budget of Fr 272.4 billion, 40.4 billion less than last year's budget. Together, the two budgets and appended budgets mobilize finances of Fr 652.1 billion as opposed to 655.1 billion for 1980; however, it should be noted that the budget documents do not provide a full picture of the total fiscal revenues expected in 1981.

To cope with the basic restrictions currently imposed on the workings of our economy, the 1981 appropriations bill actually proposes a reinforcement of budget discipline, restoration of the unity of public finances and the readjustment and consideration of measures aimed at stabilization; this is why it has received the approval of all members of parliament.

With regard to the General Operating Budget, note will be taken in particular of the will to exercise greater control over the spending of public and parapublic agencies, stricter planning of government staffs and appreciably reducing operating and equipment expenditures.

Thus the General Operating Budget is definitely an austerity budget fitted to the general economic conditions and to the present situation of Ivorian public finances.

In the case of the Special Investment and Procurement Budget, it must be pointed out that the allocation of funds proposed for 1981 is still highly dependent on past aims, since the inertia of investment expenditures is much greater than that of current expenditures. But beginning now, for the purpose of preparing the 1982 Special Investment and Procurement Budget, we highly recommend that the government shift priorities appreciably and give preference to directly productive investments whose profitability is most imminent.

Social Priorities

We likewise direct the government's attention to the aleatory character of the Special Investment and Procurement Budget's revenues, which have a deficit structure and which should be reorganized in order to make them an even more effective instrument of development.

In the course of the parliamentary debates, I may say that the representatives of the sixth legislature, concerned with economically conveying the democratization of policy through democratization of our planning, scheduling and budgeting of investments with a view to the harmonious development of all areas of the country, suggested to the government that the Ivory Coast's subprefectures be considered, in terms of their minimum provision through the Special Investment and Procurement

Budget's items; these funds will definitely express the spirit of the new democracy by making it sensitive to rural populations, grass-roots populations which should be included in determining social priorities in each area.

Thus our democracy will be achieved politically and economically and the participation of everyone in making decisions concerning the development of society will also be achieved. Thus in addition to projects of a national nature, projects of a regional nature will be identified, more sensitive to the grass-roots populations of our subprefectures and communes.

The political context of our country, at the close of the party's Seventh Congress, also calls for more explicit consideration through identified budget items, operations to help farmers and to achieve self-sufficiency in food through increased production of cereal crops and traditional food crops: sweet potatoes, plantain bananas, manioc, etc.

In brief, the sometimes passionate discussions concerning development operations, also of national interest, concentrated in this or that city, expressed only the concern of members of parliament to see resources allocated first for productive investments through the implementation of a policy of fairly distributed arrangements of national territory.

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CSO: 4400

MMM PRESIDENT JUGNAUTH INTERVIEWED ON MMM/PSM ALLIANCE

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 20-26 Feb 81 p 3

[Interview with MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] president Jugnauth: "MMM/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party?] Will Win By a Landslide; The PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] Will Profit Most From an Alliance With the PT [Labor Party]" date and place of interview not given]

[Text] It seems that the negotiations were concluded to the satisfaction of the leaders of both parties. The program was completed (it will be written up this week), tickets were distributed and the number of ministries allotted. For the MMM leadership, the most difficult task still remains to be done: to convince the militants, who will meet in the assembly of the delegates, of the opportunity and soundness of this alliance. The MMM president, Aneerood Jugnauth, reveals to the NOUVEAU MILITANT his feelings towards the Boodhoo group and on internal MMM problems.

[Question] As president of the MMM you personally assumed responsibility for success by going to the negotiations with the PSM. Now that these same negotiations have been concluded by the leaders of both parties, what are your feelings about the PSM?

[Answer] I agreed, in principle, to negotiate with the PSM because I believed that the PSM members are sincere and struggle, as we do, for change and a leftist policy in Mauritius. It is true that Harrish Boodhoo and his colleagues tried to fight for change within the Labor Party, and when that did not succeed, namely when they were expelled from the party, they formed the PSM. After a relatively quiet period, the PSM tried to attract the undecided voters, but with time their position crystallized and the PSM took the path for socialist change for society. Within this context they expressed a desire for an alliance for the good of the country and for the struggle for socialism itself.

[Question] At this point, are you satisfied with the negotiations?

[Answer] The negotiations took a long time. We agreed on a common program, and the number of tickets and ministries were assigned. As for the program, we

discussed it in great detail so that the positions of the PSM are accurately known in order to avoid any future misunderstanding. I am satisfied with the discussions and I believe that the settlement reached is a reasonable one. I, thus, come to the conclusion that the PSM is as anxious as we are to change the island of Mauritius.

[Question] What will be the priorities of a future MMM/PSM government?

[Answer] To bring order to the country and to revitalize the economy and to change the structures in order to set up a true socialist economy. We concluded the discussions on the program and a final text is being drawn up. It will be reviewed and corrected in the next few days, and then it will be approved by both parties. After this stage, if the principle of an alliance is accepted by the delegates of both parties, there will be commissions made up of members from both parties that will study the programs in greater detail. Between then and now, I hope the date for elections will have been set, and we will then campaign for the changes we want.

Diluting The Program

[Question] The MMM was accused of having diluted its program in order to accommodate the constraints imposed by the alliance with the PSM. It was also alleged that when the program was discussed, the PSM showed great prudence. What exactly is the truth?

[Answer] That is not true. These are only rumors which can be easily dispelled. At the time of the negotiations, the PSM showed no prudence. On certain points, the PSM position was more to the left than ours. There was no conflict on the main issues in the program. In fact, there was complete agreement on the core of the program. For example: the two parties are in total agreement on the question of nationalization based on self-management. Thus, I can categorically state that the program was not diluted, and principles were not abandoned because of the PSM. We are in total agreement with the PSM on the ideal for which we must aim, and we have reached the conclusion that this can be achieved through a step-by-step struggle. South Africa is another example. We agreed that we must reduce our dependence on that country and that breaking off relations from one day to the next is out of the question.

[Question] Some militants believe that the MMM is much too generous towards the PSM in giving it 18 seats and five departments.

A Sensible Arrangement

[Answer] I truly believe that this is a sensible arrangement. In fact, the MMM will have 42 seats and the PSM 18, and out of 18 ministries five will go to the PSM. This reflects a situation wherein both parties can have credibility in their respective constituencies. I am convinced that if we want the PSM to play a role for the electorate, it cannot be reduced to the state of a puppet.

[Question] Some militants also object to the choice of certain candidates from the PSM who are on the MDM/PSM list. Does the MDM have the right to examine the PSM candidates and vice versa?

[Answer] Absolutely not. We do not have the right to examine the PSM candidates and that party has no right to examine ours. But we agree that either side can comment on any candidate using available information. Actually, the party has the right to choose. It is its prerogative. The objective is to give the MDM/PSM team every chance to succeed. The immediate objective is to set up everything in our favor in order to beat the PT/PMSD team. It is with this in mind that we will complete our list.

[Question] Having been burnt by several past incidents of treason and defections, the grassroots militants eye with suspicion this alliance and demand many guarantees for the Boodhoo group. They especially insist on post-election guarantees.

[Answer] In this instance we can give no guaranty at all. It is true that in the past we have had unfortunate experiences with our own representatives. It would be useless to ask for a written guaranty from the PSM. All depends on the individual, his honesty, his sincerity, and his desire to serve a good cause. We trust the PSM leadership and we must see to it that the candidates on both sides inspire confidence.

During The Campaign

[Question] From the start, the MDM leadership has said it would campaign for the MDM/PSM alliance as soon as negotiations are completed. What form will the campaign take?

[Answer] The campaign will be run strictly through the party structures. At present the leadership considers it its duty to present its point of view in different areas of the country where meetings with debates are held. The leadership hopes to cover 20 regions before the delegates assemble for a final vote.

[Question] And if the leadership cannot win by a two-thirds majority...

[Answer] I repeat, without meaning to make it sound like a threat or blackmail, that if the leadership does not have a two-thirds majority, it will be forced to resign. I am emphasizing it so that the militants become aware of the consequences, and that they assume their responsibility fully aware of the facts. It is clear that if we do not have the necessary majority, we will resign. Should the need arise, those opposed to us must find another leadership and take the party to the elections using a new strategy.

[Question] And if there is no other leadership?

[Answer] Should they refuse to take over, well, then they will be responsible for the chaos a few months before the elections. They must be aware of the wrong this will do the party.

PT/PMSD Alliance

[Question] As leader of the opposition, what do you think of the PT/PMSD alliance?

[Answer] I confess that I thought it had all been settled, but quite recently unusual situations were changed. There was the case of the prime minister in London taking a position against a military buildup in the Indian Ocean and that did not please the PMSD. There are so many cases of an SSR (Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam) style about-turn that the alliance may yet fall through. At Eau-Coulee, the PMSD leader himself said in so many words that he would be surprised if that happened. However, it is clear that if the PT joins the PMSD for the next elections, the latter will gain the most from this alliance which will be a great handicap for the PT in rural areas. It is also as clear as daylight that an MDM/PSM alliance against a PT/PMSD alliance will give us a landslide victory. The PT/PMSD alliance will be reduced to a weak opposition with a PMSD majority.

[Question] And what about the general elections?

[Answer] Clearly, everything depends on the budget and on the reaction of the people. Personally, I think that elections will be held before the end of the year. The prime minister will not risk going the distance. As for municipal elections, they are difficult to predict...

[Question] What do you think of the increased communalism at present?

[Answer] It is an argument of last resort. The drowning man clutching at the last branch. But this time communalism will not succeed. I think the people have already made their choice.

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CSO: 4400

MM Factions Discussed

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 5-12 Feb 81 p 6

(Article: "MM Factions Discussed")

(Text) The MCPS [sic; expansion unknown]

The MCPS, which is not, in the strict sense, a faction within the MM, has taken a position on three points which it considers fundamental in the ongoing debate, namely:

--Democracy within the party;

--The alliance with the PSM;

--Questioning certain key elements of the program of government of this party.

Because it concerns the future of Mauritius and the building of socialism in this country, this debate involves all Mauritians, particularly those of the left. Hence the position which we have taken.

It is true that the secretary general of the MM, from the heights of his infallibility, has declared in a scornful way that he does not take "very seriously" the document which we have published. This is a rather facile disclaimer. For our part we wanted to arouse a basic discussion by giving the socialist militants some material for reflection. It will be up to them to judge the value of this material.

It is important to underline that it is on the basis of the general strategy of the MM—a strategy duly approved by the militant members—that we challenge the line presently followed by the leadership. If the alliance with the PSM, for example, is in accord with the strategic line of the former "left wing" and of the former MM/SP, it is not, it seems to us, in accord with the strategic line of the MM, which aims at beginning the construction of socialism once the first stage is reached. The fact that it wishes to assemble within its ranks a base of broad layers of intermediate classes and social forces not reducible to a class basis in no way justifies one to conclude alliances with parties which represent this or that class. Then the Italian Communist Party sought an alliance with the Christian Democratic Party, for example, it was not pursuing a socialist alternative but merely a democratic alternative. Clearly, this is not the same thing.

In view of the nature of the PSM, an alliance with this party seems to us to be full of dangers for the future, as we have explained in our bulletin. Further, such an alliance would not fail to unleash a dangerous, communal, dynamic process.

And if the assembly of delegates should approve this alliance, what will the MCPS do? The MCPS will provide critical support to the MMM, by calling on the militant members to mobilize.

La Lit de Klas (The Class Struggle)

La Lit de Klas is not a faction within the MMM in the sense that some of its members are not members of bodies within the MMM. In effect, it is an organization within which are found members of the MMM and other persons who do not belong to the MMM. This organization has taken a position against an alliance between the MMM and the PSM because, in its view, such an alliance would be against the general strategy of the party in several ways, for the following reasons:

- 1) "The party" would be relegated to a quite secondary role. An alliance would more or less lead to the dissolution of the democratic structures within the MMM. The "party" has, in effect, a central role to play in the general strategy of the MMM.
- 2) The alliance would constitute a betrayal of the anti-communal struggle which the MMM has carried on for 10 years and which is an integral part of its general strategy.
- 3) The alliance will create the potential of letting the big capital ("Grand Capital") or even the imperialist capital obtain an organized voice within this alliance.
- 4) The MMM will be weakened in facing up to sabotage and violence which the right wing might provoke. It is a part of the general strategy of the party to keep enough popular forces mobilized to be able to face up to a desperate right wing. The PSM will not contribute to develop the class consciousness which will make it possible for the workers to hold their ground against the bourgeoisie.
- 5) The political voice of the working class will be weakened, whereas, in its general strategy, the MMM puts this class in the front ranks. La Lit de Klas agrees that the MMM must come to power, but at the same time it is necessary that the workers find themselves really in the front ranks.

In the document circulated by La Lit de Klas, it is stated that the alliance could create the danger of a fascist type of situation where a government of the center left must face up to a trade union movement where the extreme right wing has the dominant role and where anti-capitalist trade unions like the General Workers Federation (GWF) and the United Workers Federation (FTU) become mere lackeys in a national confederation led by the ideology of the right wing.

On the other hand the general strategy of the MDM provides for the strengthening of the militant elements in the trade unions.

La Lit de Klas takes a position against defeatism among the members of the party. There is no question that the leadership should resign after such a vote. If that is necessary, La Lit de Klas proposes that there should immediately follow a confidence vote to see whether the leadership still has the support of the majority.

La Lit de Klas finally proposes critical support for the leadership.

Regarding the faction called La Lit Travayer [The Workers' Struggle], its members did not wish to make a statement to the press.

5170
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

PSM, MMM CAMPAIGN PREPARATIONS--Negotiations between the MMM and the PSM looking toward the conclusion of an electoral agreement have ended to the satisfaction of the two parties. Paul Berenger, secretary general of the MMM, has been charged with drafting the text of the common program of government which will be discussed by both parties. Meanwhile, meetings of the MMM and PSM have been well-attended throughout the island. At meetings held in Montagne Blanche, Triolet, Rose-Belle, and so forth, large crowds have heard the MMM speakers. That seems to indicate a certain dynamics in the PSM/MMM alliance. [Text] [Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 20-26 Feb 81 p 8] 5170

MMM, OF RELATIONSHIP--Paul Berenger and Lloyd Baligadoo, in the name of the MMM, arranged a meeting with the leaders of the Fraternal Organization (OF), a social and cultural movement, last Wednesday [28 January]. This meeting was one of a series of regular meetings which have taken place recently. However, it is the first contact since the General Assembly of the OF elected new officers for 1981 last Sunday [25 January]. The Fraternal Organization is a social and cultural movement which gave its support to the MMM in the last legislative elections in December, 1976. The MMM wishes to have its support in the next general elections. However, for the MMM there is no question of a party to party contact with the OF, since the latter is not a political party. It has always been clear that there are persons within the OF who have been MMM candidates in the elections. Such persons have been active throughout the various elements of the party. [Text] [Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 30 Jan - 5 Feb 81 p 8] 5170

CSO: 4400

LAW ON IMPLEMENTATION OF 1981 CENTRAL STATE PLAN PUBLISHED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] "The main goal of the Central State Plan for 1981 is to improve the people's living standard and to strengthen the country's economic potential and defense capability; it provides that the human and material resources will be assigned primarily to the strategic export area and the strategic area of public supply," reads the preamble of Law 7/80 (of the Central State Plan), the text of which follows.

The Sixth Session of the FRELIMO Party Committee determined "to make the decade from 1980 to 1990 the decade of victory over underdevelopment." [in boldface]

To achieve this objective, the FRELIMO Party leadership drew guidelines for the elaboration of the Prospective General Plan, the draft of which has already been approved by the Council of Ministers. The Prospective General Plan is an instrument on which to base the organization of our resources for development of the country's agricultural and industrial potential and the progressive improvement of our people's living standard.

The Central State Plan for 1981 is an organic part of the Prospective General Plan.

The experience gained in the drafting, execution, implementation and supervision of the 1979/1980 2-year plan, reinforced by the lessons and experiences of the Political and Organizational Offensive, made it possible to be more rigorous in the elaboration of the plan for 1981. In content, the 1981 plan embodies the goals of the offensive. It represents a significant advance in the development of socialist planning in our country.

Planning develops and extends a new and more just social division of labor, creates a new labor discipline and unites all the workers in a single national movement for the construction of the material, technical and ideological base for socialism.

The central purpose of the Central State Plan for 1981 is to better the people's living standard, to strengthen the country's economic potential and defense capability; it provides that the human, material and financial resources will be

applied primarily to:

- The strategic export area.
- The strategic area of supply for the people.

In the strategic area of exports, the goal is to export the maximum, giving priority to the goals established for cashew nuts, sugar, shrimp, cotton, lumber and tea, which represent the greater part of the country's exports.

In the strategic area of supply to the people, the goal is to improve the level of supply by increasing domestic production of consumer goods, namely, rice, potatoes, wheat and corn products, edible oils and soap, thus reducing imports in this area, which will make it possible to devote more resources to more profitable investments.

This is the context of the Central State Plan for 1981, which takes the form of a law and therefore must be strictly implemented by all entities to which it pertains and by the citizens in general.

The workers' familiarity with the goals of the Central State Plan is one of the essential conditions to guarantee its execution and control. The goals of the Central State Plan for 1981 will be better met to the extent that the workers are organized to exercise their creative initiative, through development of socialist emulation, which will permit increased productivity and working efficiency.

By combining central and territorial planning, central leadership and local initiative, conditions will be created at the province level for more effective use of all resources, principally in improving the supply to the people and in diversifying their diet. The people's assemblies at the various levels, in cooperation with the party organs from the provincial level to that of the communal village, must mobilize all the people to increase agricultural production and to raise small livestock, thus creating conditions for the effective improvement of our living standards.

In accordance with line a, Article 44, of the constitution, the People's Assembly determines:

Article 1.

Having been approved, the Central State Plan for 1981, including the goals and nomenclature therein defined, may not be altered, except where provided in the present law.

Article 2.

Implementation of the Central State Plan for 1981 is obligatory; it is binding for all state, cooperative and private enterprises contemplated therein.

Article 3.

Those responsible for failure to meet the terms and periods established in the

Central State Plan shall answer according to the terms of the penal, civil and disciplinary legislation in force in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Article 4.

The minimum sectorial growth rates, as well as the goals and principal tasks of each sector, are fixed as follows:

a. Agricultural Production and Marketing

- To accelerate development of agricultural and livestock production and forestry, bearing in mind the existing property classifications in our country.
- To focus efforts on the production, marketing and placement of strategic export products and strategic products to supply the people: cashew nuts, cotton, lumber, tea, corn, rice, edible oils, potatoes, meat and other products for which our country is suited.
- To give particular attention to the family sector, through incentives to insure the marketing and distribution of surpluses, and through provision of consumer goods and production materials.
- To continue actions to reorganize the state agencies for management of the sector, as well as the productive sector dependent on them.
- To increase agriculture, livestock and lumber production by 32 percent, 25 percent and 50 percent, respectively, for the planned area and based on 1980 prices.

b. Industrial Production

- To concentrate effort and attention on production of strategic export products and strategic products to supply the people.
- To give particular attention to provision of materiel, using more domestic raw materials, and to the domestic manufacture of parts and equipment to replace imports.
- To make more efficient use of imported raw materials.
- To expedite the organization of branches of activity under unified direction.
- To increase by 36 percent the value of industrial production in the planned area, based on 1980 prices.

c. Geology and Mapping

- To conduct geological mapping and mineral studies in various areas of the country, for better information.
- To intensify geological surveys, test drilling and analysis of minerals already being extracted and other minerals, and to estimate reserves.

-To intensify hydrological and hydraulic engineering operations, taking 10-year development into account.

-To meet in full the following goals

Trenches and wells-	36,000 cm^3
Test Drillings-	30 km

Geological and/or geophysical surveys:

On a scale of 1 to 5000 or larger	40 km^2
On a scale of 1 to 50,000 or larger	11,500 km^2

d. Transportation and Communications

-To insure improvement in the transportation of goods within the country, with priority to:

Strategic export products.
Strategic products to supply the people.
International cargo.

-To give particular attention to the distribution of products from the agricultural and livestock marketing campaigns.

-To accelerate organization of the port-railway sector, increasing its efficiency and capacity to handle national and international traffic.

-To improve coordination between the various means of transport, particularly rail, highway and maritime transport, and the nation's other economic sectors, through participation in the design of integrated programs.

-To develop coastal transport, promoting full use of our capacity.

-To improve international communications.

-To make the air transport sector self-supporting, and to organize it to meet the basic needs of the public and the nation's economy in air transport.

-To increase the tonnage in national and international rail traffic by 42 percent.

-To increase passenger traffic on LAM [Mozambique Air Lines] by 8 percent on national and international flights.

-To guarantee aerial crop-dusting of 58,000 hectares.

e. Investment and Construction

-To improve the effectiveness of investments inside the country.

-To guarantee achievement of the goals in the major works in progress, specifically the following projects:

Zambeze bridge, Central-Northeast highway, Angonia highway, housing program. Limpopo irrigation project, Namaacha poultry facility. Central-North high tension line, and Maputo-Lionde-Xai-Xai high tension line, expansion of the Pemba power plant. [The textile concerns] Texmanta, Riopele Texteis and Textil de Mocuba, and the Quelimane Refrigerated Warehouse.

-To reduce construction costs and periods.

-To give priority to studies and projects connected with the execution of the broad programs for the 1980/1990 decade, namely, in the following areas:

Iron and steel and related industries.

Aluminum.

Limpopo and Incomati.

Electric power.

Coal and hydrocarbons.

Cotton Production Development Programs in Niassa, Nampula and Cabo Delgado.

Improvement of the central zone port-railway system.

f. Foreign Trade and Foreign Exchange Reserves

-To develop and diversify economic and trade relations with all countries, based on mutual advantage.

-To strengthen the organization of the state apparatus and directorates in the sector, as well as the management of the foreign trade enterprises.

-To increase the total value of exports by 5 percent, by improving the activity and efficiency of the foreign trade enterprises.

g. Labor Force

-To improve the level of labor organization, through the correct application of work standards and approved wage dispositions, insuring an effective improvement in productivity.

-To harmonize wage increases with growth in productivity.

-To insure continuing and systematic improvement in the training of Mozambican workers, both inside and outside the country, increasing their production capacity and stimulating their output and creative initiative.

-To carry out the necessary measures to improve the workers' safety and physical well-being and to improve working conditions.

-To find reserves that will make it possible to create the conditions to increase production and productivity and insure the success of the plan.

h. Finance. Production Costs and Benefits

- To centralize the monies corresponding to production surpluses in the General State Budget and the Bank.
- To apply a strict austerity policy, namely in the consumption of liquid fuels and imported raw materials, containing costs in nonproductive sectors and increasing profitability, particularly in the state and cooperative concerns.
- To improve the country's pricing system.

-To expedite and intensify studies to improve the country's economic management methods.

i. Supply to the People

- To insure the supply of essential consumer goods for the people.
- To improve organization in the distribution of consumer goods.
- To introduce the new supply system in the city of Maputo.
- To make the supply system in the rural zones more efficient, with particular attention to products that have an impact in the marketing campaigns.

j. Health Field

- To insure immunization against certain diseases for target population groups.
- To continue to broaden maternal-infant protection.
- To define, implement and develop action in the areas of labor health, water sanitation, nutrition, environmental improvement and major endemic diseases.
- To achieve the following goals:

Category	Number of people
National Literacy Campaign	200,000
National Adult Education Campaign	125,000
Admissions	
Teacher training and retraining	5,300
Intermediate Agricultural Institute	350
Commercial and Industrial Institute	950
Completions	
Third Year, Elementary	819
Third Year, Basic Technical:	
9th class industrial	1,700
9th class, commercial	950
9th class, agricultural	300
9th class general	2,100

Third Year, Intermediate Institute:	
Industrial	160
Commercial	100
Agricultural	60

m. Material

-To insure supplies of production materials to meet the goals established in the Central State Plan, with priority for sectors producing strategic export items and strategic goods to supply the people.

n. Territorial

-To insure planning of socioeconomic activity at the province level, through the design, execution and supervision of provincial plans and programs, to guarantee active province participation in the execution and control of the tasks and goals defined in the Central State Plan.

Article 5

It is the responsibility of the Council of Ministers, and each of its members in particular, to insure and organize execution and control of the plan in their specific sectors.

1. It is the responsibility of each member of the Council of Ministers to provide the respective sector with the necessary information to implement the present plan.
2. Each cabinet minister is responsible for supervision of the implementation of goals with respect to strategic export products and products to supply the people.
3. The execution of the Central State Plan for 1981 will be supervised according to Specific Methodology, which shall be designed and approved by the minister of planning.
4. It is the responsibility of each minister to insure compliance with the directives contained in the Specific Methodology.

Article 6

-Execution and control of the Provincial Plan and Program shall be the responsibility of the provincial governor, who shall provide the National Planning Commission with the necessary information regarding the progress of its execution, in accordance with No 3, Article 5.

Article 7

Relations among entities contributing to implementation of the plan shall be established through signed contracts.

Article 8.

-Conflicts arising in contractual relations within the scope of the Central State Plan shall be resolved by a commission to be named by the minister of planning.

All commission meetings shall be attended by a designated representative of the Public Ministry.

Article 9.

1. On proposal of the National Planning Commission, the Council of Ministers may draft the necessary adjustments to the Central State Plan for 1981, whenever overriding factors or any change in basic circumstances make it impossible to meet the terms of the plan.
2. Alterations to the Central State Plan shall take the form of postponements in the general and obligatory implementation of the plan.

Article 10.

It is the responsibility of the minister of planning to issue instructions regarding execution and supervision of the Central State Plan whenever necessary.

Approved by the People's Assembly.

So Proclaimed.

Samora Moises Machel
President of the Republic

6362
CSO: 4401

EDITORIAL VIEWS REASONS FOR SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACKS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Mar 81 p 1

(Editorial: "Why is South Africa Attacking Us.")

(Text) It is natural that many Mozambicans are asking themselves: "But why is South Africa attacking us?" The reasons invoked by the South African regime itself are obviously not the real ones. As President Samora Machel pointed out in his 14 February speech, if it were not true that we are being attacked because we provide sanctuary for ANC militants, then the South Africans would also have to attack London, New York, Rome and all the capitals where the ANC is represented. What is, then, the real reason?

In the first place, we would say that the racists are attacking us because we are free and they hate freedom because they themselves are not. They actually hate this freedom we possess, this freedom we conquered; they hate us for what we want to be, for building the kind of country we want. They hate us because in our country we have the basic freedoms (which they do not have) of speaking, living with and loving anyone we choose. They hate us because we can walk the streets of our cities any time of the day or night without concern (something they cannot do). They hate us because we can visit any town, any village in our country with the certainty that we shall be warmly welcomed, and this does not happen in their country. They hate us because in our country (and not in theirs) people can face each other without hate and rancor.

They hate us because we are a people, and they are a minority. They hate us because we have a homeland, while they are strangers in the land of their birth.

Secondly, we would say that the racists are attacking us because they are racists and we are not. They are attacking us because, in our country, men and women of all races and tribes live and fight together for the same ideals, for which they are ready to give their life. We are daily building this higher reality represented by the New Man--a man whose tribe is the People, whose race is Humanity. They are attacking us because in this very process we have destroyed the myth of the superiority of a race, we have destroyed all the monstrous lies in which they believe: they therefore must attack us.

Thirdly, they also attack us because in building a free country, a society free from racial oppression, a man without prejudices and racial complexes, we constitute a living example for them, for all of Africa and for the entire world. As

they are unable to understand this example in order to learn from it and to follow it, they are attempting to destroy it, they are trying to prevent its consolidation and development.

In other words, they attack us because they are afraid of us, they are afraid of all that we represent, because they know that from those seeds we are sowing here, some will be carried by the wind toward the south. It is impossible to prevent this--even we could not do had we wanted to. This is why they must attack us, they must attempt to annihilate us.

Fourthly, the illegal regime is attacking us because it is illegal and we are not, because it is a regime condemned by the entire world and internationally isolated, while we are a recognized country, respected and admired everywhere. Because we can proudly proclaim that we are Mozambicans, while they must, almost invariably, travel in secret and hide their South African citizenship as if it were a shameful disease. Just like people, long ago, used to avoid lepers, so is a similar reaction provoked, in most countries of the world, by the simple presence of, for instance, a South African sports team.

Lastly we would say that they attack us because we represent the future and they the past. With their hateful system of "apartheid," they represent all that the world has already been, all that is being repudiated by man in his past. We are the dawn of an historic phase; they are the garbage of the past, the putrified rejects that the flow of history will inevitably take away. This is one more reason why they are attacking us, why they are attempting to destroy us, as if, by destroying us, they could defeat history and prevent tomorrow from following today, just like today followed yesterday.

Having provided the answer to our initial question, it is not difficult to find the reply to this other question people may ask: will the racist South Africans attack us again? The answer can only be: yes, they will attack us once again. And, finally, this is the answer to the third question, will we be able to defeat them? Yes, we will defeat them and shall put them to flight.

Because we are free and they are not.

Because we are a people and they are handful.

Because they are isolated and we have all of humanity with us.

Because we are the New and they the old.

Because we represent the future and they the past.

That is why we say: we shall be victorious. Our country will be the grave of "apartheid" and social discrimination.

CSO: 4401

WORKER INCENTIVES MUST SATISFY REAL NEEDS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] "The management of companies should adopt and utilize emulation as a means to increase production. The awards to be given to workers or production units should also have a material value, answering the real needs of the workers, and should be geared to the actual circumstances under which the workers live and produce," states a passage from the Resolution of the Seventh Session of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, referring to the tasks involved in the execution of the Central State Plan for 1981.

It was not by chance that this organ of the party leadership addressed the question of the awards to be presented in the socialist emulation programs and stressed that their material value should correspond to the real needs of the workers.

The experience gained from previous emulation campaigns demonstrates that the awards acknowledging the model workers have either been limited to commendations or distinctions, with such honorific titles as "best workers" or "vanguard workers," or have been prizes that have not met the real expectations and needs of the workers under consideration, even though they were costly for the state or for the company promoting the emulation campaign.

How much does a month's vacation abroad, with round-trip fare, hotel accommodations, excursions and all expenses paid, awarded to a miner at CARBOMOC [Mozambique National Coal Company], or a 15-day stay at the Ponta do Ouro tourist resort for a farm worker from CAIIL [?Limpopo Agroindustrial Complex], actually correspond to the material needs of these workers, in terms of improving their daily living conditions?

They will, in fact, enjoy themselves. They will revel in the wonderful things temporarily available to them. And then what? It is indisputable that to travel, to get to know other lands, is enjoyable, desirable and beneficial for everyone, but wouldn't it be better if the worker who has been outstanding, a leader in production, were awarded a material prize, furniture for his home, a bicycle, a bonus or anything else that would mean an improvement in his living standard?

This question has now been suitably clarified by the party. In the recent National Conference of Production Councils, the need was stressed to observe the

new guidelines in future emulation campaigns, namely to combine and harmonize moral and material recognition, through material prizes and moral incentives, such as titles of distinction and other forms.

As emphasized in that conference, the workers who have distinguished themselves by improving production and productivity, or for their creativity, should be consulted prior to the awards of prizes, to insure and safeguard their real material interests.

This is the only way socialist emulation will play its determined role in the current campaign of the Cential State Plan for 1981 and in the whole battle of the decade against underdevelopment, as a means to strengthen and channel the workers' efforts to meet and surpass the production goals, husbanding material resources and raw materials.

6362
CBO: 4401

BRIEFS

USSR UNIVERSITY COOPERATION--Mikhail Shkalikov, vice chancellor of the Patrice Lumumba People's University in Moscow arrived yesterday in Maputo, where he was welcomed by Fernando Ganhao, chancellor of the Eduardo Mondlane University. The vice chancellor is in our country at the invitation of Fernando Ganhao. During his visit, the two institutions of higher education will study various forms of cooperation between them in accordance with previously signed agreements. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Mar 81 p 3]

GDR WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION DELEGATION--A delegation from the Democratic Women's League of East Germany (DFD) led by its president, Ilse Thiele, arrived yesterday in Maputo at the invitation of the Organization of Mozambican Women. The delegation also includes Heide Linde Mehlitz, in charge of foreign relations. Ilse Thiele told the Mozambican press that her visit to our country is aimed at improving relations between the two organizations as well as at studying other areas of cooperation, leading to the signing of an agreement between them. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Mar 81 p 3]

BULGARIAN LECTURERS--A delegation of lecturers from the People's Republic of Bulgaria specializing in trade union affairs and socialist competition has been visiting our country. This delegation includes two members of the institute for investigation of trade union issues of Bulgaria. It has given a series of lectures attended by party cadres and by members of the democratic mass organizations and the production councils. The lectures center on the role of the trade unions in the participation, direction and organization of the process of socialist competition, as well as on the trade unions' participation in planning and managing the economy. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Mar 81 p 5]

NEW MILITARY JUDGES--Last February the minister of National Defense appointed 4 new judges to the Revolutionary Military Tribunal, two of them to replace those who are absent. According to the ministerial decree published on 5 February the newly-appointed magistrates are Cols Joao Aleixo Malunga, Lagos Lidimo, Domingos Fondo and Lt Col Cornelio Focas. The first two will occupy the positions of Jose Antonio Chauma and Ismael Mangueira respectively. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Mar 81 p 1]

SOVIET WOMEN'S DONATION--Within the framework of the celebration of International Women's Day the Women's Committee of the USSR offered yesterday to the Organization of Mozambican Women a donation of clothing shoes and educational material

for more than 150 children. The donation was accepted by the secretary general of the Organization of Mozambican Women, Salome Moiane, who said that this type of donation by a country such as the USSR is not accidental, but vividly reflects the principal concern of a communist society, which is to do its utmost so that children will grow up and live happily. The need to establish better cooperation between the Women's Committee of the USSR and the Organization of Mozambican Women as well as to foster an exchange of experiences through concrete activities was also stressed by the secretary general. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Mar 81 p 3]

WAR READINESS PREPARATIONS--The first course to train first-aid instructors opened yesterday in the capital. This course follows the directives handed down by the commander-in-chief of the armed forces of Mozambique, Marshal Samora Machel. The aim of the course is to endow the participants with basic notions of first-aid in order to enable them to face emergency situations such as those that may arise from the war that the South African regime is attempting to impose on us. The course is being given by a physician and 4 assistants; it will include 14 sessions, of which half will be theoretical and the others practical. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Mar 81 p 1]

FRIENDSHIP WITH BULGARIA--A delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Emil Hristov, member of the central committee of the Communist Party and of the Bulgarian council of state arrived in Maputo yesterday to initiate contacts with leaders of the FRELIMO Party and the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique within the framework of the friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries. The Bulgarian delegation will remain in our country for 4 days and will then travel to Zimbabwe. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Mar 81 p 1]

CONSUMER COOPERATIVE STATISTICS--In the People's Republic of Mozambique today, about 325,000 people belong to consumer cooperatives, representing about 14 percent of the entire population (or 6 percent of the active labor force). Most of the country's consumer cooperatives are located in the cities. These data were divulged at the opening session of the national meeting of the Coordinating Commission for Consumer Cooperatives [CCCC], which began yesterday in Maputo. They were presented in the report (accounting) of activities conducted last year by the central organ of this commission. The meeting, which will end tomorrow, is attended by members of the CCCC, who are the directors of the provincial commissions throughout the country, and also by their cooperants. As a CCCC official noted in the opening session, this is the first meeting of this kind in the history of the cooperative movement in Mozambique, since not only officials of the provincial commissions are participating, but their cooperants as well. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Feb 81 p 1] 6362

GDR EXPLORATION VESSELS DEPART--Two GDR fisheries exploration vessels left for home on 2 March after a year's work in Mozambique. A team of GDR scientists is expected in Maputo to analyse the results of the exploration work. [Text] [LD090206 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Mar 81 EA/LD]

ENGLISH VERSUS AFRIKAANS IN SCHOOLS DEBATED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Mar 81 p 5

[Article by Uapi Ngava]

[Text]

ONE OF the most controversial issues in internal Black Namibian politics is the burning issue of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in Black schools.

It is commonly said that when Blacks are not discussing the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, they are then involved in the language issue of Afrikaans.

Windhoek Advertiser reporter Uapi Ngava today brings you the considered views of some prominent Black Namibians on this issue.

THERE HAS been much debate among Blacks whether Afrikaans should continue to be the language of instruction in Black schools or not.

DTA President Peter Kalangwa created a storm, as Owambo's Minister of Education, when he proposed that all schools in Owambo use English as medium of instruction instead of Afrikaans.

By so doing, he had incurred the disfavour of Pastor Cornelius Ndjuba, Chief Minister of Owambo. Pastor Ndjuba reacted by removing Mr Kalangwa from the Education portfolio to that of Works and ordered that Afrikaans maintain its position as first language in Owambo schools.

But the Pastor back-pedalled on his position and English will now gradually replace Afrikaans.

Recently Damara Education Minister, Mr S Tjongarero, dropped a bombshell during the official handing over ceremony of a R35 000 language laboratory by Rösing Foundation at Khorixas when he revealed that the laboratory will chiefly be used to prepare teachers for a definite shift from Afrikaans as medium of instruction to English.

And the Caprivi has silently, but for a long time, been using English as a medium of instruction in some of its

Mr Festus Muundjua, a well-travelled and experienced educationalist had this to say: "As one of the languages widely used in continental

Africa, English is a necessary communication link with the rest of Africa. I can not say the same of Afrikaans because of its limit in scope. Though a widely used language in Namibia, it is useless outside Namibia.

He said Namibians, whether for travel or study abroad, need English and felt that Afrikaans should be de-emphasised in Black schools while English should be embarked upon intensively. He felt that as the language of two Namibian tribes - the Afrikaners and the Coloureds, Afrikaans should "not be totally abandoned in Namibia," but should be a matter of choice.

"I am not emotionally attached even to my mother tongue", Swapo-D leader Andreas Shupanga said when

asked to comment on the issue.

He continued: "We live in a modern and ever changing world which requires of us to look at things realistically. Our immediate neighbours such as Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia and even South Africa itself use English. Why should we Namibians be an exception?

"Our youth is leaving the country by the thousand primarily because they want to escape Afrikaans and get a good education preferably in English. All Namibian languages should be promoted and protected, but English must come first if we are to be part of the world," he stated.

Mr Shipanga said Namibia has sufficient wealth to afford importing English teachers, and mentioned that the United Kingdom, Australia and Canada, to mention but a few, have a big surplus of teachers who will be only too ready to come out to Namibia.

Next I asked Advocate Jarretundu Kozonguizi, the man about whom the late Chinese Leader Mao Tse Tung once said: "There is no leader for South West Africa but comrade Kozonguizi."

Advocate Kozonguizi said: "I do not regard the introduction of English as a medium of instruction in Black schools to be a political issue; it is simply common sense. Namibia may not at this point afford a university of its own, with the result that our students have to go out and the language in those universities is mainly English, even in South Africa."

He said Namibia would soon be independent and so bring with this process a flow of external aid, much of it through scholarships overseas.

He said the language of international trade and communication was English.

He said that even for communication with fellow Black South Africans English becomes very necessary, and

since English is an official language, it is only fair to demand that it be given a higher position.

Advocate Kozonguizi mentioned the example of the Netherlands - a country with more than one language - in that the Dutch learn, in addition to their own language, English, French and German.

"But they learn English exactly because they see and know its importance in internationally communications," he said.

Asked why the Herero nationality is not known to have also demanded English as medium in their schools, Advocate Kozonguizi said this was so because of the absence of a second tier authority in the Herero areas.

"I have no doubt that English will gradually be introduced as the medium of instruction once a second tier authority comes into being," he said.

But it was different with the younger generation, most of whom associated the Afrikaans language with the hated policy of Apartheid as evidenced by a young university graduate who said: "Afrikaans in Black schools is a ploy by the racist government to deliberately keep us isolated from external contact. English should start right from primary level up to university. Why should we learn Afrikaans?" she asked angrily.

Another young Black thought Afrikaans is so limited in scope that even the Afrikaners realise it themselves and encourage their children to be fluent in English, while they do the opposite to Blacks.

"Many of them send their children to English medium schools," he said.

"Both Afrikaans and English are languages of oppression," a Namibian sociologist said, and added "but English has dominated the world for so long that it

has gradually become an international language for the purpose of communicating with the rest of the world."

She said Black children should start schooling in the mother tongue and then start with English and added that Afrikaans has never been the mother tongue of Black people.

"While not demanding the total abolishment of Afrikaans as a language as such, it should nevertheless not be imposed on people who do not want it," she concluded.

Former spokesman for Namibia at the United Nations and now NU DO publicity secretary, Mr Katutura Kaura, said Afrikaans should be retained for the Afrikaners only, because language is an important tool of culture.

Wellread and eloquent Mr Kaura, who is himself fluent in Afrikaans said: "It is common knowledge that English is the lingua franca of the world, and some of the best literature in the world is found in English."

Mr Kaura said he would not like the younger generation to experience the difficulty he had when he left Namibia in as far as communication in English was concerned. He knew virtually no English.

He said the importance of English is so great that its need speaks for itself in Namibia. "The mother tongue, too, is important and I would like myself to see Herero taught in the universities but this is rather unrealistic at this stage," he said.

Saying that English should be introduced simultaneously with the mother tongue, he said it is possible to attain a situation whereby all Black schools will be fluent in English within a period of five years.

Mr Kaura then outlined the possible difficulties which will be encountered with the im-

mediate introduction of English and named the acute shortage of teachers to implement this process as the primary one.

He said one way of overcoming the problem would be by undertaking intensive, in-service training for teachers and by establishing English language laboratories, - especially during the June and December vacations.

He said the preference for English over Afrikaans stems from the fact that the latter is so limited in scope that even in South Africa there are places where Afrikaans is hardly heard of - Natal and the Cape being two examples.

Asked why the Herero Second Tier Authority, charged with education, has not introduced, or even demanded that English be the medium of instruction in Herero schools, Mr Kaosa said: "The Herero Second Tier Authority is still in an embryonic stage, having only been inaugurated on February 2 this year, but there is general agreement that English be the medium of instruction in our schools," he concluded.

"The handicap with Afrikaans is that it is spoken only within the four corners formed by Namibia and the Republic of South Africa," said Advocate Marapi Tsoek of the Windhoek Supreme Court when asked to comment on the issue.

He said the preference for English as a medium of instruction in Black schools at the Kindergarten level is necessitated by the indisputable importance of it as a widely spoken international language.

"The difficulties which may be encountered are well justified by the need," he said, and added that English is as much a language of colonialism.

He explained that Blacks could well have chosen French which is also a language of international importance, but said "we do not have the cultural affiliation to French even as a colonised people."

He compared the need to have a common language, which can at the same time be used internationally, to northern Namibia where the Ovambo people have several dialects of which Oshikwanyama is more widely used for the purposes of communication among the Ovambo-speaking peoples.

But, he said, an Ovambo-speaking Namibian is at a loss when he meets a Damara or Tswana speaking Namibian, which would not be the case if we all had English.

A prominent Khomasdal medical practitioner, Dr Kenneth Abrahams, expressed the view that the introduction of English as a medium of instruction in Black schools is a necessary long-term endeavour because of its inbuilt advantages of English as a world-wide spoken language.

Dr Abrahams said he did not think the issue is one of priority as Afrikaans is widely spoken in many parts of Namibia, with the exception of the Caprivi and Ovambo.

In conclusion he said, it was questionable whether English could be introduced without serious difficulties in a predominantly Afrikaans-orientated community like Namibia.

CHAMBER OF MINES SUBMITS MEMO ON UNIONS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Mar 81 p 5

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text]

THE COMPULSORY recognition of trade unions in SWA under certain circumstances and the facilitation of industrial councils are amongst the fundamental recommendations contained in a confidential working paper prepared by the SWA Chamber of Mines and submitted to the Central Government in the Territory last year.

The 27-page document constitutes a significant advance in the field of trade unionism in SWA while showing the leading role of the mining corporations in bringing about socio-economic reforms in the Territory.

The working paper was released to the media after its existence was announced by the outgoing President of the SWA Chamber of Mines, Mr Gordon Parker, during his presentation of the Chamber's second annual report in Windhoek last week.

The document which is designed to "initiate discussions with all interested parties and should not be regarded as a definitive statement from the Chamber of Mines" outlines the structure for a series of far-reaching reforms in the sphere of labour - management relations, statutory and otherwise.

The paper contains a summary of all existing legislation regulating management - worker relations, and a list of recommendations for changes to such legislation necessary to accommodate the proposed new labour dispensation.

The objective of the Chamber in producing the working document is stated as being to "facilitate labour peace in SWA by recommending improvements in the framework within which all companies and employees or unions operate in SWA."

The objectives towards which the proposed changes to existing industrial conciliation legislation are geared include the following:

- Upholding of the principle of freedom of association or non-association.
- Discouragement of racially segregated trade unions.
- Minimization of potential competition and conflict between different classes of workers.
- Minimization of strikes and lock outs.
- Precluding trade unions from diverting their resources to political movements.
- Promotion of individual companies' autonomy in industrial relations and the minimization of state involvement in that sphere.
- Promotion of 'genuine' communication and consultation between workers and management.
- And creation of an industrial relations system that is acceptable to both management and trade unions or workers.

It is recommended that the law governing the proposed system should be enabling rather than prescriptive, and

should make provision for voluntary consultation between any number of trade unions and any number of employers through industrial councils.

Works councils should be encouraged but not enforced, in order to facilitate and improve communication between management and workers on the shop floor.

The document further recommends that any union should be registered regardless of its size, with the provision that unions serving constitutionally only one racial group or one section of a particular job category, should not be registered.

Provision is also made for parties aggrieved by the authorities' decisions on the registration of a trade union, to have the right of appeal through the SWA courts.

A prominent feature of the proposed statutory changes is the recommendation that the existing Wage and Conciliation Ordinance should become two separate ordinances entitled the Industrial Relations and Wage Ordinances respectively.

The Industrial Relations ordinance should encompass the machinery and institutions

that allow management and workers to regulate their own affairs with a minimum of state intervention, while the Wage Ordinance should be reserved for the state's determination of wages.

It is also proposed that agreements made on an industrial council should have the force of a civil contract, the councils themselves being set up jointly between companies and unions.

The process by which agreements are reached in the settlement of disputes, however, as well as the conditions under which strike action may be resorted to, should be defined by law, where such councils exist.

The function of the proposed industrial councils include the arbitration of minor disputes in individual instances of disagreement and consolidation of arbitration machinery within geographical regions or branches of a particular industry.

A total of 12 changes to existing legislation is required to give full effect to the proposed industrial legislation submitted by the Chamber. These include amendments, insertions and redefinitions of existing ordinances.

CSO: 4420

TERRORISTS AMBUSH POLICE UNIT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Mar 81 p 2

[Text]

WINDHOEK: Security Forces had killed 58 Swapo terrorists in northern SWA during the past two weeks, Colonel Nico Roets, Senior Staff Officer Operations of the SWA Territory Force, announced in Windhoek yesterday.

He said 43 terrorists had been killed in 13 separate contacts last weekend.

The South African Police had accounted for 60 percent of the deaths.

Two of the 13 contacts were worthy of special mention, Colonel Roets said.

Late last Friday, an SAP Counter Insurgency Unit had encountered a group of terrorists about halfway between Ondangwa and Oshakati. Five terrorists were killed in the ensuing exchange of fire, he said.

Later that day, a second SAP unit was ambushed by terrorists on the same road.

The Police unit had managed to fight its way out of the ambush, killing 16 Swapo terrorists in the process without loss on their side.

The two attacks had taken place only eight km apart, Colonel Roets said.

Two separate terrorist groups were believed to have been responsible.

A large quantity of arms and ammunition had been captured from Swapo terrorists during the past fortnight.

These included AK 47, PPK, Dragunov (sniper) and SKS rifles, various magazines, handgrenades, RPG rockets, TM 57 landmines and two 122 MM rocket launchers with ancillary equipment.

It was suspected that the 122 MM rocket launchers had been used by Swapo during an attack on the Owambo town of Oshakati about a month ago, Colonel Roets said.

Colonel Roets said acts of terrorism by Swapo against the local population in

northern SWA in the past fortnight had included the murder of an Owambo man and two abductions. These incidents were reported earlier by the media.

A bridge had also been sabotaged just outside Oshikuku in Owambo.

Colonel Roets said all the contacts that had taken place between Security Forces and Swapo terrorists during the past two weeks had taken place in Owambo, which borders on Southern Angola.

Colonel Roets disclosed that the ratio of Swapo terrorists killed as opposed to the number of Security Force members who died in action last year was 30 to 1.

There had been no marked increase in terrorist activities in the north of the Territory this year, despite claims by the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, that the organisation would intensify its armed struggle, Colonel Roets added.

— Sapa

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MILITARY SICK BAY MOVE--The military sick bay of the SWA Territory Force will operate as from today at the State Hospital in Windhoek and the Katutura Hospital. It was previously based in Suiderhof. Colonel G.P. Booyens, the Officer Commanding the Medical Command in SWA, told The Advertiser on Friday that it had become necessary to do this because the buildings and facilities at Suiderhof were inadequate and could no longer fulfil the needs of the unit. He said the medical units would in future be operated as out-patients units at the two main hospitals in Windhoek. In reply to a question whether this wouldn't result in a duplication of medical personnel, Colonel Booyens denied it. On the contrary, it would lead to better utilisation of medical personnel than the former arrangement, he believed. Colonel Booyens pointed out that military personnel in need of hospitalisation were admitted to both hospitals in the past and that the new modus operandi would lead to more streamlined control in the medical unit. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 16 Mar 81 p 4]

NEW MILITARY APPOINTMENTS--The SWA Territory Force headquarters has announced a number of appointments and promotions. According to a statement released to the press, Dr D.A. Muller, 55, has commenced duty as second in Command of the Medical Command SWA. He has been appointed Commandant. Born in Potchefstroom, he matriculated at the Afrikaans High School for Boys in Pretoria and achieved his MB Ch B at the University of Pretoria. He received his M Med at the University of Stellenbosch. Commandant Muller previously served for 20 years, with the Citizen Force. Major A.P. Hugo has been promoted to the rank of Commandant and Captain J.C. van Rooyen, 39, has been promoted to the rank of Major. He is a well known personality in rugby circles and is the official rugby coach of the SWA Territory Force. Captain A.H. Strydom has been promoted to the rank of Major and Lt D.J. Janse van Rensburg, 24, Lieutenant J.A. Fourie, 32, CO J.K. Venter and Sergeant J.D.L. Pheiffer have all been promoted to the rank of Captain. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 16 Mar 81 p 4]

BREATHING SPELL--Windhoek--President Ronald Reagan's attitude towards South Africa would give the people of SWA a valuable breather, Mr Percy Niehaus, a member of the Opposition in the SWA National Assembly said on Wednesday. Mr Niehaus said the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, and his colleagues should utilise their forthcoming visit to the United States to make friends and explain the situation in the Territory. Mr Niehaus was commenting on reports from Washington that Mr Reagan had said the US should not abandon South Africa. Mr Niehaus said Mr Mudge should include members of the Opposition in the National Assembly on the

trip to the United States, to present a united front. "We now have time to breathe...time is now more on our side, but we have no time to waste," Mr. Niehaus said. He agreed with Dr Ben Africa of the ruling DTA that Resolution 435, calling for elections under UN Supervision, was "dead." It was impossible to expect impartiality from the UN with its current composition.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Mar 81 p 4]

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

FRG, PHILIPPINES PACTS--Nigeria today signed cooperation agreements with West Germany and the Philippines. Under the terms of the agreements, West Germany is to send technical aid to the country whereas the Philippines will thus normalize their relations with Nigeria. The agreements were signed on the Nigerian side by the Minister of National Planning, Mr Ebun Adenike Oyagbola, and by the ambassador of West Germany and the Philippines on behalf of their respective governments. (Text) (Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Mar 81 AB)

CSO: 4420

STEPS LEADING TO NATIONAL, DEMOCRATIC, PEOPLE'S REVOLUTION

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French 15-28 Feb 81 p 5

[Article by Landing Savane: "About the 'TAXAW' Demands: What Does the RND Want?"]

[Text] In his first (written) statement to the press after his resignation, Senghor proclaims in JEUNE AFRIQUE (No 1046, 21 January 1981): "Today I would very much like it to be possible to go as far as five parties, but it would not be reasonable to go beyond that."

But in the same period Obeye Diop, obviously remote-controlled by the believers in after-Senghorism, wrote in LE SOLEIL:

"For reasons of political morality and social health, the time is approaching when we will have to find a constitutional slot through which political sensitivities that are affirming themselves by means of our freedom of the press can have the benefit of the conditions of a legal political existence, if that is their option." (LE SOLEIL, 21 January 1981)

If we consider that at the present time there are at least four legal press organs (TAXAW, ANDE SOP1, VERITE and JDB [expansion unknown] in just such a situation, it obviously appears that there is at least one discrepancy between the master (Senghor) and the pupils (Obeye Diop and those who inspire him).

Whether it is a real disagreement or simple P'S" ["Socialist" Party] coyness, Obeye Diop's proposal is still designed, not to create "a source of sterilizing confrontations" but rather "a collective proposal and training force beneficial to the nation."

In other words, it is a question of promoting a new "contribution" formula to replace the one assumed by the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party], which seems to be no longer in a position to play that role.

Many observers have found, not without reason and not without anxiety, the situation of "political truce" that was in fact created between the RND [Democratic National Rally] and the team in power. Some are even saying that Abdou Diouf intends to have the RND play the role Senghor had the PDS play.

It is in this especially troubled political context that one must evaluate the article that appeared in No 23 of TAXAW, entitled "Three Requirements for Emerging From the Crisis."

That the first requirement is the return to unrestricted multipartism is difficult to argue today, since even within the team in power and for motivations that are certainly different, such a requirement is perceived.

Still we must add that it is high time the PDS adhered sincerely to that point of view by publicly renouncing its former argument, which consisted of opposing a multipartism that was allegedly wild.

It must be said that it is never the number of legal parties that is the source of the political crises, but rather the inequity between the implementation by the party or parties in power and the fundamental interests of the laboring masses.

The turn taken by such a crisis depending in the long run only on the relationship of the real forces to the whole entity, involving parties that may or may not be legal.

At the same time, we emphasize that Obeye Diop's point of view is still very evasive inasmuch as he is proposing not to recognize that the groups and trends have at their disposal a legal tribunal (the press), and that they still have it. Such a step would be completely arbitrary and cannot satisfy a public opinion that is avid to inform itself and to organize in terms of its convictions alone and not in terms of the pseudo-democratic freedoms that have parachuted from on high in the form of a "constitutional slot."

The prime minister takes up the same restrictive formulation in another form when he speaks of "guaranteeing...the democratic expression of all the representative political trends (emphasized by us)."

In this regard, our country's political realities should somewhat enlighten the government, since of the three parties coopted for legal opposition, only one (the PDS) has succeeded in affirming itself somewhat significantly, whereas the interest of unrecognized sectors obviously rivals that of the "large," "constitutional parties."

TAXAW's second requirement has to do with organizing new elections. On this point the newspaper stresses two questions: first, the necessity for "an election campaign that is not thrown together;" then, putting in place "an electoral system and a system of ballot control," so that "no special group will be permitted to distort the expression of the popular will."

Of course, it is impossible to oppose the holding of elections after the return to real multipartism; however, we must say that we hardly share the reformist-electoral illusions, which consist of believing that a neo-colonial regime like Senghor's can ever organize really democratic elections. In our opinion, and the experience of the PDS attests to it, the government can only accept change within the neo-colonial framework and without the decisive intervention of the popular masses.

However, there is no doubt that the organization of elections preceded by an electoral campaign worthy of the name constitutes "a privileged moment" when the various political forces can openly and widely deploy their programs and defend them among the masses in order to obtain their support.

Having said that, the simple act of recognition enables each party to propagandize. Once more, it is not a question of rejecting the organizing of general elections, but of defining their limits within the present neo-colonial framework.

Obey Diop himself rejects the organization of immediate presidential elections, on the flimsy pretext that this would empty the content out of Art 35, while he himself is proposing to change other articles (especially Art 3) to implement a more open multipartism. His maneuver is clear, it is necessary to give the "president elect" time to consolidate his power, both over the P"S" and over the government machine, and to further enlarge his political base by nibbling as much as possible in the opposition ranks before the presidential elections.

Between now and then, to satisfy those in favor of general elections, legislative elections could be organized with a view to renewing the "National" Assembly.

Moreover, this formula could emerge very soon, because with the appointment of Habib Thiam to the post of prime minister, the last element of the P"S" list in the 1978 legislative elections has just obtained his deputy's seat.

Such elections would have a double advantage: they would enable the president of the Republic to review the makeup of the P"S" representation in terms of his own interests and objectives; that is to say, they would enable him to put forward his trustworthy men. Moreover, they would make it possible to give satisfaction to the reformist group in the opposition who would be quite happy to be represented in the Assembly.

Even less could such elections threaten the government in place, because the changes envisaged in the electoral code are to "make possible stable parliamentary majorities." These words of habib Thiam testify to an obvious desire to maneuver.

The conditions would thus be brought together for the "the famous Senegalese-style historical compromise" which is nothing but the "national front" of sad memory, recommended by the PDS, which created the conditions under which TAXAW's third requirement materialized: "the National Union broad democratic government."

As for that third requirement, it raised legitimate questions in the minds of all sincere patriots (and even some anxiety). For it is a question here of a government "with neither exclusivism nor a spirit of revenge."

Of course, the Senegalese people is known for its traditional generosity; but would anyone want to give way in such a government to all parties and groups, bar none? Would anyone want, from one day to the next, to have our people believe that just because of Senghor's departure alone the anti-neo-colonialist fight has no purpose today? If such is the case, we answer immediately, No, no and no!

The RNDP [National Democratic and Popular Revolution], the Only Way

As we stated in the preceding issues of JAAY DOOLE BI, any attempt to put in place a vast regrouping of the patriotic forces is only conceivable in the perspective of the RNDP, that is to say, in the process of the anti-neo-colonialist fight, which is still more topical than ever.

Our battle has never been directed against one man (whoever he might be), but against a system: the neo-colonial system, a product of the domination of international imperialism--French in particular--over our country. It matters little whether Abdou

or Demba occupies the presidential palace, what we are demanding is the conquest by our people of its integral sovereignty in all domains.

Once more, the principal challenge, the greatest challenge our people must face, which neither Abdou Diouf in his New Year's speech nor TAXAW in its article reveal, is the challenge of neo-colonialism in all its forms.

This challenge the fundamental masses of our country (workers and poor peasants in particular) are learning to identify always more clearly, and consequently they are engaging in the arena of the anti-imperialist political struggle. All the components of the Democratic National Movement must understand this clearly and work in this direction, rather than favoring a situation of political confusion favorable to the appearance of new "contribution" strategies which would like to be substituted for the PDS, to accord a legitimacy to the present government and/or a credibility that it is certainly not entitled to obtain.

TAXAW's requirements, we regret to say, are no different basically from the spirit of the proposals of the PDS, indeed even from Abdou Diouf's political program. This is why they legitimately constitute a serious reason for concern on the part of all of our country's democratic forces. We seriously hope to obtain clarifications and assurances from TAXAW on all of these questions.

Here and now it is up to the different components of the patriotic movement to declare themselves unambiguously on these basic questions. A fruitful and lasting joining together is only conceivable at that price. By making public the debate going on in the various sectors of the opposition, TAXAW puts an end to the discretion which, out of courtesy, we have been observing up to now, and makes it possible--which is basically excellent--to engage in a national public debate on the conditions and content of Patriotic Unity.

Three Necessities

In the last analysis we will focus on the following three necessities of the time, as far as are concerned:

First: to work in all sectors for Unity of Action and /not/ [in capitals] for the division of the patriotic movement, even while preserving freedom of opinion and criticism for the various groups. Such, for example, is the attitude of the labor union opposition within the SUDES [Sole Democratic Trade Union of Senegalese Teachers], who despite last year's massive suspensions have refused to take any initiative likely to promote schism in the teachers' movement.

Everyone knows that such is not the attitude of most of the other sectors of the opposition, which do not hesitate to resort to schism (as in the students' movement) or sabotage (as is the case with the workers) every time an initiative that is objectively favorable to Patriotic Unity sees the light of day.

In our opinion, this first requirement is the most important. It alone can provide the foundation for the next two and give them scope. Moreover, it does not depend solely on parties and staffs, but on the concrete ability of each patriot, each democrat, to identify the fundamental interests of our people and place them above partisan or electoralist interests.

Second: to fight for the unrestricted recognition of all parties and all democratic organizations (labor unions, professional associations, young women's associations, etc.) that request it.

Third: to work for the forming by all components of the democratic national movement of a Front for the fight against neo-colonialism on the basis of a clear platform, which must be made public.

Only with these requirements as a starting point will it be possible, in our opinion, to take significant steps toward bringing our people and our country out of the crisis.

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TOGO

BRIEFS

MILITARY EXERCISES WITH FRANCE--A Franco-Togolese exercise code-named Koronga will mobilize 2,000 men from the two armies from Sunday 15 March to Saturday 21 March in the Sokode region 350 km north of Togolese capital, Lome. France plans to detail units of its army and air force to this exercise. According to the organizers, the maneuver takes the form of offensive action aimed at restoring the integrity of the national territory. Togo has signed a military cooperation agreement with Paris. [Text] [LD181639 Paris LE MONDE in French 19-16 Mar 81 p 14]

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STRICT SECURITY MEASURES ENACTED

Lubumbashi MJUMBE: LE QUOTIDIEN DU SHABA in French 28 Jan 81 pp 1,6

[Article by Mutombo Nyunyi]

[Text] Addressing the issue of security, the Plenary Security Committee for the Haut-Shaba region met last week in Kipushi under the chairmanship of citizen Buloko Wa Tshimpunu Muhamudi, subregional commissioner.

During this meeting, which was attended by the representatives of all the services involved in the security of this circumscription, strict measures were enacted to strengthen security. They include the reinstitution of patrols; the demanding, by authorized agents, of the identity papers of persons deemed suspect, etc.

After a brief discussion of procedural matters, the plenary security meeting also examined the issue of relations among the political and administrative authorities and the different public order maintenance services, which are the Territorial Administration's real working tools. On this specific point, the subregional authority urged the officials of these services to work in close cooperation, based on sincerity and mutual respect.

Before taking up the "miscellaneous" agenda items, the members of the plenary meeting on security reviewed the situation in the educational sector.

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FARMER CENSUS TAKEN, CROP STATISTICS REPORTED FOR BAS-ZAIRE

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 14-15 Feb 81 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] A final communique marking the end of the [Regional] Agricultural Conference 4-9 February at Boma was published on Thursday.

In this communique, which goes over various points from the conference, it is noted, regarding the agricultural development of Bas-Zaire Region, that the number of persons growing crops increased from 225,000 for 1977-1978 to 312,000 in the year 1979-1980, an increase of 12 percent [as published].

Regarding the areas planted and the produce, increases must be noted for manioc (10 percent), peanuts (25 percent), maize (78 percent), and beans (8 percent); decreases were recorded for bananas (19 percent) and paddy rice (39 percent).

The main causes for this decrease are mainly the degeneration of plants because of the drought and the shortage of seed as well as of skilled personnel.

We cannot cite an over abundance of food in relation to the number of mouths to feed and it should be stressed that of the 80 percent of the population who live in rural areas only 21 percent are farming.

For livestock, the production of cattle increased from 86,000 to 112,000 head, an increase of 3 percent [as published]. Smaller livestock production decreased 25 percent, from 223,000 to 168,000 head. Poultry declined 10 percent, from 280,000 to 260,000.

Action undertaken so far to improve living conditions in rural areas include encouraging peasants to increase their revenues by the installation of cooperatives.

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PROGRESS IN STOCK RAISING REPORTED

Lubumbashi MJUMBE: LE QUOTIDIEN DU SHABA in French 29 Jan 81 pp 1,6

[Article by Mbuya Mwanza]

[Text] The subregional commissioner of Haut-Lomami, citizen Mokolo Matamba Moful, accompanied by several members of the Haut-Lomami MPR Subregional Committee, visited the GRELKA [Katongola Large-Scale Stock Raising] Company last December.

This visit coincided with the setting up of the Workers JMPR [Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution] Committee in that production unit.

Upon his arrival in Katongola, the subregional commissioner was greeted by the commissioner of the Kamina zone, citizen Mvemba Ngovo, who had arrived in Katongola just before him, and by Mr Hubert Cuvelier, acting manager of the GRELKA.

Led by Mr H. Cuvelier, the subregional commissioner and his entourage showed interest in the Santa breed, which is being raised for production, and in the Africander breed, which was recently imported from Zimbabwe. This breed was brought in for mating, as the ranch needs new blood.

Before visiting the herd, the subregional commissioner received the pledge of loyalty from the members of the Workers JMPR Committee. This demonstration was organized by the GRELKA Katongola shock group, consisting entirely of pioneering youths, under the leadership of the Katongola Workers JMPR member responsible for political organizational activities, citizen Kasongo Banza.

In his welcoming remarks, Mr Hubert Cuvelier pointed out that the GRELKA Katongola's herd totals currently 32,712 heads of cattle, as follows: Biano 6,645 heads, and the Lomami ranch 26,067 heads.

Before the Zairianization, the GRELKA Katongola had more than 40,000 heads of cattle. As of the retrocession, it had no more than 27,407 heads.

After 2 years of sound management, Mr Hubert Cuvelier exclaimed, the GRELKA Katongola now has 32,712 heads of cattle, which is an increase of 6,745 heads in 2 years.

This progress has been achieved, Mr Cuvelier emphasized, thanks to the participation of the Zairian men and women who work in the GRELKA Katongola. This, the acting manager added, attests the firm will of the 760 GRELKA workers, who are deploying an enormous effort to ensure the success of the GRELKA Katongola program of initiatives promised that 1981 will be a year of work and cooperation to join in the rehabilitation of the national economy [as published].

The speaker was the subregional leader of the Haut-Lomami JMPR, citizen Bumba Tshipoy Sawina, who explained in detail the role of the Workers JMPR in production enterprises.

Next, the subregional commissioner held an informal moralistic talk with the installed cadres. During this moralistic chat, the number one of the Haut-Lomami subregion stressed the relations that must exist among all the MPR organizations in enterprises.

Before leaving Katongola, the Haut-Lomami subregional commissioner was asked to sign the company's visitor's book. This is what he wrote in it: "On the occasion of the installation of the GRELKA Katangola Workers JMPR Committee, over which occasion I presided, I killed two birds with one stone, in that, I took the opportunity to learn more about this important sector of the Haut-Lomami subregion's economic activity, the future of which is my responsibility at the moment.

"It has been my great pleasure to witness the progress achieved by this production unit barely 2 years following the retrocession.

"May this elan never wane, for the greatest well-being of the Mobutist revolution. Keep forging ahead, GRELKA! Signed Mokolo Matamba Moful, subregional commissioner of Haut-Lomami."

The GRELKA Katongola Workers JMPR Committee is made up as follows:

Leader: Mbuya wa Kumishi

Deputy leader: Kabangu Songe Diesse

Member responsible for enrollments: Bongwalanga

Member responsible for social matters: Kasongo Banza

Member responsible for promotional activities: Banza Kabange

Member responsible for tourism and leisure activities: Kampangala Kanungu

Member responsible for union relations: Kapepula Bobenga

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SCIENTIFIC POPULATION CENSUS TO BE TAKEN

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 21 Feb 81 pp 1, 7

[Summary] The chairman of the National Census Commission, Citizen Bokana w'Ondangela, Commissioner General for Planning, paid homage to the President of the Republic who, in ordering the scientific population census, is building a statistical monument for posterity which the passing of time cannot destroy.

On 5 September 1980 the President and Founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and President of the Republic signed various laws ordering a scientific population census and setting up a national census commission; organizing the national census commission; appointing a chairman, members, a coordinator, and an executive secretary for the census commission.

It is within this framework that the Census Committee had its first meeting on 14 February 1981 chaired by Citizen Bokana w'Ondangela.

These first sessions were enhanced by the presence of Citizens Dongo and Seka Buhoro, secretaries of state respectively for Information and for Energy and several high-level officials representing various ministries, members of the Census Committee.

Recommendations made at the meeting of ministerial experts on 6 February 1981 which was held under the chairmanship of the head of National Statistical Institute concerning the contributions in kind and in services of the ministries and organizations of the State were studied in depth.

The chairman first of all informed the participants in the meeting that this project was jointly financed by the Executive Council and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) which has already supplied a great quantity of vehicles and an expert in census cartography.

After defining the major goal of this census, to learn how to alleviate the lack of reliable information on the basic population structures, Citizen Bokana w'Ondangela described the principal operations of the census: cartography, consciousness-raising among the masses, exhaustive counting, and the supplementary inquiry.

He recalled that the results of the census will make known the basic needs of the population and will permit integrated socio-economic planning based on reliable and current statistical data.

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

CANADIAN FISH, STEEL --Yesterday, the first secretary of the Canadian Embassy in Zaire, Mr Francois Laberge, who has been staying in Libumbashi since Tuesday, paid a courtesy call on the Shaba regional authority represented by the Shaba Region commissioner for Party activities, Citizen Yoka Lokwa Y'Itela. After a brief review of the Shaba economic situation, Mr Laberge informed the regional authority that a large shipment of fresh fish will soon arrive in Zaire, although he did not specify the exact tonnage. He also said that Zaire will receive a large quantity of steels to supply the Zairian basic industries. [Excerpts] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 14-15 Feb 81 p 1]

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